ELLIOTT COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled	GU = Unrankable
G2 = Imperiled	G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G3 = Vulnerable	G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G4 = Apparently secure	G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G'
G5 = Secure	portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GH = Historic, possibly extinct	GNR = Unranked
GX = Presumed extinct	GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled	SU = Unrankable	Migratory species may have separate ranks for different
S2 = Imperiled	S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)	population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S3 = Vulnerable	S#Q = Questionable taxonomy	S#B = Rank of breeding population
S4 = Apparently secure	S#T# = Infraspecific taxa	S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S5 = Secure	SNR = Unranked	S#M = Rank of transient population
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated	SNA = Not applicable	
SX = Presumed extirpated		

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Elliott	Mosses	*Cirriphyllum piliferum*		T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	On soil, humus, and decayed wood, in moist, shady places; Probably a calciphile. In KY, on sandstone, moist soil on forested slope, fallen branches, rotten log (Crum and Anderson).									
Elliott	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	COOL MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS INCLUDING MESIC WOODED RAVINES.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Eleocharis flavescens*	Bright Green Spikerush	S /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Creek banks, pools and marshes (Radford); wet sands and peats (Fernald 1970).									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	MESIC RAVINE FORESTS.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	BOGS, WET MEADOWS, BEACHES AND SHORES.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Elliott	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Elliott	Freshwater Mussels	*Lasmigona compressa*	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	GENERALLY OCCURS IN CREEKS, SMALL STREAMS, AND HEADWATERS OF LARGER RIVERS IN SAND, FINE GRAVEL, OR MUD BOTTOMS, USUALLY IN SWIFT WATER BELOW RIFFLES (CLARKE 1981; GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944; PARMALEE 1967; TAYLOR 1980A, B).									
Elliott	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Elliott	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.									
Elliott	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	6	1	0	0	0
	LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.									
Elliott	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.									
Elliott	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.									
Elliott	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0